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Wellesley College News

VOL. XLI — WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 19, 1933 — No. 13

ANNUAL ICE CARNIVAL WILL MARK HEIGHT OF WINTER SPORT SEASON

Program Includes Events To Test Both Student And Faculty Prowess

PLANS ARE ELABORATE

Plans are now being made for the annual Winter Ice Carnival to be held this year after mid-years. Ruth Chapman captains the seniors, Bernice Safford, the juniors, Barbara Sellars, the sophomores, and Virginia Trask, the freshmen. In addition to these class captains, who will organize class teams for the competition, there are the heads of the various committees: Eleanor Ode, '34, Chairman of the Committee on General Arrangements; Louise Moffet, '33, Chairman of the Music Committee; Elizabeth Hackstaff, '35, Chairman of the Miscellaneous Committee; and Suzanne Goodlatte, '36, Chairman of the Food Committee.

The program of events includes a Potato Race, Class Relay, Speed Race, Mystic Gateway, Fancy Skating, Final Heat of Speed Race, Faculty-Class Relay.

In the Faculty-Class Relay a member of each class will compete against a member of the faculty.

During the events, coffee, cocoa, hot dogs, and doughnuts will be sold on shore while on the lake there will be room for skating with musical accompaniment through amplifiers. A mammoth bonfire and flares will add color and warmth to the scene.

In the next few weeks preceding examinations, everyone will be given an opportunity to sign up for the events on the lists to be posted by the Class Captains.

Department Presents Talk On Plight Of Farmer Today

Miss Elizabeth Donnan gave the fifth of the series of lectures being sponsored by the economics department, Wednesday, January 11, at 4:40, in Billings Hall. Miss Donnan's subject was *The Plight of the Farmer*.

The situation of the farmer is not a new one and is a matter of common knowledge. He has been in trouble ever since the Civil War but now his difficulty is more acute. The farmer's purchasing power has been so reduced that the whole economic world is obliged to pay attention to him. The lowest cost for which he can possibly produce a bushel of wheat is sixty-five cents, yet he is receiving only thirty-four cents for the bushel. At the present time, a bushel of wheat buys only sixty-nine per cent of what it did before the war. His income has dropped a great deal and he is forced to spend much more under modern ways of production than he had to formerly. Taxes and mortgages are adding considerably to his costs. Last year the average net income for farmers was four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

The causes of this plight go back to supply and demand. A surplus has been created because the acreage used for agriculture has been increased and everywhere there has been a movement to increase productivity. As a result of this movement, even though the acreage is decreased, it does not assure

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! KNIT SWEATERS !
YARN ON SALE IN 130 FOUNDERS
MON., WED., and THURS.
JANUARY 23, 25, 26
8:40 TO 12:30

Forgotten Genius

This is the sad tale of a masterpiece hanging in a bleak, empty house in Wellesley; after a period of neglect it was resurrected and for a brief time it gazed down upon the joys and agonies of freshmen, but now, once again, it keeps a solitary vigil over a deserted scene. (The pathos is becoming too intense, even for the reporter; the futility of life —especially near mid-years—is overwhelming).

Therefore the explanation: when Mrs. Wheelwright, now Head of Tower, first became housemother of Fiske, she discovered in an attic a painting done in 1850 in the manner of Corot, by a certain George H. Brown. With automobile paint she restored the lustre, and, incidentally, the chipped spots. She hung it in Fiske and there it remains, in spite of the fact that the inhabitants have migrated further campus-ward.

Now the plea arising among all true lovers of art is, "Won't the Farnsworth Museum or some private collector please rescue it from its desolation?"

Chinese Force Japan To Check Invasion

Chinese resistance to the invasion of the northern frontier by Japan is slowly being organized. The recent activities of Chinese forces, irregulars and volunteers, near the Jehol border, have brought about increased concentration of the Japanese troops at two important railway cities in Manchuria, Suichung and Chinchow. These cities are the bases for the two chief columns that invaded Jehol. Their advance over the border was checked by the operations of the bands of Chinese irregulars, and the purpose of the increased Japanese troops is to cope with these raiders and to maintain communications with their rear lines.

The women of the northern sections have also organized, and are forming patriotic leagues, to raise funds and supplies for the Chinese troops. The Red Armies of China, according to a manifesto issued by the "Soviet Government of China," are willing to fight with government troops against the Japanese.

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Dr. Pierce Gives Lecture On New Sound Transmission

Those who last year heard and saw the remarkable demonstration of "Audible Light" will be interested to know that, in similar fashion, music and speech can be carried on a beam of "sound" so high pitched as to be entirely inaudible to human ears. Professor G. W. Pierce, Director of the Cruft Laboratory of Harvard University, a laboratory devoted to high frequency phenomena, has consented to show us some of the interesting experiments he has devised in his investigation of the possibility of this new mode of transmission. Professor Pierce is not only a physicist of world-wide distinction but an unusually entertaining lecturer. The demonstration affords an interesting opportunity to learn of another triumph of modern science. To enjoy the experiments one does not need to be a scientist. The lecture will be given on Wednesday evening, January twenty-fifth, at 7:45, in Alumnae Hall.

L. S. McD.

CAMPUS CRIER

The Casadesus Society of Ancient Instruments will present the third concert in the Concert Fund Series tonight at 8:00 P. M. in Alumnae Hall.

* * *

The First Season of Excavations at Antioch-on-the-Orontes will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. William Alexander Campbell of the Art Department in the Art Lecture Room at 4:40 on Friday.

* * *

The Mathematics Club will present *The Mystery of X*, a play by Miss Stark, at A. K. X., on Friday, at 7:30 P. M.

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At the meeting of Alliance Francaise on Friday night at 7:30, the faculty members will present *Le Malade Imaginaire.*

* * *

The informal supper dance for the benefit of the Unemployment Relief

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Professor Blakeslee Talks On Situation In Manchuria

The Present Situation in Manchuria was the subject of a lecture given on Friday evening, January 13, by Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, who was a member of the staff of the Lytton Commission.

Professor Blakeslee explained that the Lytton Commission, composed of experts representing England, France, Germany, Italy, and America, was sent by the League of Nations to find out what happened to start the fighting at Mukden on the night of September 18, and who is back of the Manchukuo government which has since been set up in Manchuria.

The Commission held conferences with the Chinese and Japanese Cabinets, and with the officials of the Manchukuo Government. They interviewed many people, read books and letters, and visited the scene of the original trouble. After six months of investigation, they wrote a report of what they had discovered and offered to the League a solution for the situation.

The Commission found that on September 18, there had been an explo-

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Accompanist Needed

Tryouts for accompanist to the Wellesley College Choir will take place in Room 11, Music Hall, on Monday and Tuesday, January 23 and 24. Candidates should have sufficient technical proficiency to be able to play music of such difficulty as the simple Beethoven sonatas. All students, including present members of the choir, are eligible. The candidate chosen for the position will receive full status of membership in the choir.

Notice

The faculty Committee on Curriculum and Instruction has set Monday, January 23, as the final date on which student questionnaires must be left in the office of the Executive Secretary if they are to be considered in the survey being conducted by the Committee. Students who have not already handed in their questionnaires and who wish to have a part in this undertaking have this one last chance to add their contribution to that of their classmates.

Mary L. Coolidge
Chairman of the Committee on Curriculum and Instruction

MODEL LEAGUE GIVES EARLY PLANS FOR PROGRAM OF ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Robert Frost, '33

If the choice of the honorary member of the senior class may be considered a criterion, Wellesley students have veered from their hero worship of explorers, jurists, and actors, to an appreciation of the art of poetry.

Robert Frost, one of the best known poets of America, and especially of New England, has accepted the invitation of the Class of 1933 to become its honorary member and to be present at the class supper on June 19. Mr. Frost is by no means a stranger upon the Wellesley campus, and he has always shown an interest in the college, both by reading from his poems, as he did in the fall, and by presenting copies of his works to the library.

This is the first year since the present college generation has been in Wellesley that a resident of New England and a poet has been selected. The Class of 1930 chose Admiral Richard Byrd, the Class of 1931 Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, and the Class of 1932 George Arliss.

Dr. Hocking Discusses Modern Role Of Christ

The significance of the religion of Jesus for the modern world was the subject of an address by the well-known philosopher, Dr. William Ernest Hocking, of Harvard, Wednesday, January 11, in Alumnae Hall.

Dr. Hocking, who recently returned from a trip to the Far East, stated that there is hardly a corner of the world today where the figure of Jesus is not known. The great personality of the Master and the universality of His principles and teachings have made an impression upon the world for almost two thousand years. In the East, Jesus as a living example of the good life wins many more followers than the institutions which the Christian church has built up since His death. For example, Gandhi, in applying Jesus' teachings to his own life, is one of the truest followers of Jesus. To Gandhi and to many others, Jesus is not a receding figure after nineteen centuries, but a revelation of what God is like and a proof that God is ever-present in the

(*Continued on Page* 4, *Col.* 4)

Miss Mespoulet Discusses Life Of Jeanne Poupoulet

The Work of Jeanne Poupelet, illustrated with slides chosen by Mlle. Poupelet herself, was the subject of a lecture given by Mlle. Mespoulet of the Department of French on January 17, in Alumnae Hall at eight o'clock.

Mlle. Mespoulet first met this noted woman sculptor twenty-five years ago at the home of a woman painter of great fame. The two women became friends and Mlle. Mespoulet often went to the sculptor's studio, filled with statuettes, bronzes and even water-colors of her own composition, as well as the works of masters. Gradually she learned the life of this gifted woman.

Jeanne Poupelet had been brought up in a country district of France where clay abounded. At the age of four, she modelled from this soft clay little replicas of the animals and people she saw about her. At eight, a teacher at school taught her to put in

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Wellesley To Represent Five Foreign Countries At Smith Convention

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO MEET

The first definite plans for the New England meeting of the Model League of Nations, to be held at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, on March 9, 10, and 11, have been issued. This year's meeting will convene in three committees, the Disarmament Committee, which will discuss its problem from the angle of the manufacture and sale of arms, the Political Committee on the Paraguay-Bolivia dispute, which will talk on the basis of what the League of Nations can do to stop war, and the Economic Committee, headed partly by Edna Breslau of Wellesley, which will discuss the gold standard and the tariff.

The Model League will also feature, under the consideration of the Committee of Nineteen, a discussion of the Sino-Japanese dispute. This was a topic of interest in last year's League Council meeting.

Wellesley will represent at the annual convention five countries, each of which has been divided into the three committees named above, and for each a head has been appointed. The countries and their chairmen are: Canada, Nina Tucker; Finland, Betty Kingsley; Czechoslovakia, Marcia Heald; Roumania, Dudley Folk; Dominican Republic, Jane Posner.

The League will assemble in various sessions, the first of which is the Economic and Financial organization, the

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Miss Alexander Discusses Life Of V. Sackville-West

Victoria Sackville-West's life is one of paradox, Miss Constance Alexander, head of the English Department of Pine Manor Junior College, said in a lecture on the literary work of Sackville-West on Friday, January 13. She is an aristocrat, at once proud of her ancestry and impatient with the aristocratic spirit today. She loves Knole at the same time that she wishes to be free of it. Born in 1892, and having watched the Edwardians give way to the Georgians, she is essentially modern, in spite of her Edwardian childhood.

In her books she gives many pictures of her childhood at Knole. As a child, she kept a voluminous diary, which she usually wrote in the garden, her favorite spot. At the age of thirteen, she wrote her first novel, which she fancied to be in the manner of *Cyrano* and *The Three Musketeers*, which she was reading at the time. The novel was based on the portrait of one of the Sackvilles. This portrait, with the others of the house and the castle itself, the child knew well and it was her chief delight to show visitors about the rooms, adding her own bits of information.

The house occupies an important place in the background of her work, but she is a person of wide experience. She knows the land about Knole and has some knowledge of husbandry, as *The Land* and *Heritage* show. Her

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SUPPER DANCE
BENEFIT OF UNEMPLOYED
ALUMNAE HALL—8 TO 12 P.M.
JANUARY 21
$2.00 PER COUPLE
$1.00 PER STAG

Out From Dreams and Theories

ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIOR DECORATION

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On Tuesday, January 24, the Committee on Vocational Information announces the deferred meeting on the subjects of architecture and interior decoration. The speakers are alumnae. Mrs. Helen Baxter Perrin is an architect, a graduate of M. I. T., and has made a name for herself also in constructing architects' models. She will speak on the general field of architecture, the training, opportunities and special work for women. Interior decoration will be presented by Miss Rachel Raymond, well known here at Wellesley as the alumna who furnished our beautiful Faculty tea-room. Miss Raymond has had a wide experience and has much to give.

The meeting is in T. Z. E. at 4:40. Tea is served at 4:15. All cordially invited.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS FOR 1933-34

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The Personnel Bureau has just received word of two fellowships which may be of interest to many.

Bryn Mawr College is offering for 1933-34 fellowships and scholarships which will provide for preparation for positions dealing with Social Case Work, Child Welfare, Community Organizations, Vocational Guidance, Human Relations in Industry, Municipal State and Federal Agencies for Social Welfare, Social and Industrial Research and Administration of Social Agencies. There are two fellowships of the value of $860 each, and three scholarships of the value of $400 each. These are supplemented by additional grants. Applications should be received by March 1, 1933.

For further information, inquire at the Personnel Bureau.

SENIOR REGISTRATION

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A number of seniors who have taken their registration blanks have not yet returned them to the Personnel Bureau. Since the time is drawing near when applications for scholarships and fellowships should be filed, and when recommendations should be available for agencies or prospective employers, seniors are urged to complete their registration as soon as possible.

Any senior who has not already taken her blanks may secure them at the Personnel Bureau.

Vocational Lectures

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INSURANCE AND ADVERTISING

Miss Jackson's subjects Monday afternoon were *Insurance* and *Advertising*. She brought out the fact that women have had a definite place in the insurance field since about 1912, and have done notable work since that time. Most of the work is in the field of selling, and it is the field where the greatest growth is shown. In 1910 women agents numbered 2500; in 1920, 5083; in 1930, 12,705. The proportion increases much more among women than among men. Among these 1732 were in managerial and responsible positions, according to the 1930 census.

Other branches are research, including actuarial and statistical work, and general office work. In large insurance companies there are also positions for dietitians and house managers, who are in charge of the large forces of office workers.

For selling, a course of training is required, lasting one month. This is followed by a period of selling under supervision. Then the agent works independently and her success depends upon her intelligence, her driving force, her power to arrange and carry on her own work. It is not work for those who wish to work under direction; nor for one who is afraid of rebuffs. It is a good occupation for a woman of energy and initiative.

In advertising, the main divisions of the work are with a national agency or in the advertising department of individual companies. Women in advertising have increased greatly in numbers in the last ten years. The radio has made enormous modifications in the field of advertising, and has given rise not only to the special field of broadcasting, but also to elaborate methods of follow-up of the effects of the programs. Copywriting calls for experience in selling and, for all advertising, training courses are advantageous.

OFFICE POSITIONS FOR WOMEN

Speaking on *Office Positions for Women*, Miss Jackson, after defining a secretary as one who is "never in the way and never out of it," discussed the duties and qualifications of the good secretary. The duties are chiefly those which involve a saving of time or trouble to the employer, and include such work as answering telephone calls and relieving the employer of unnecessary conversations, meeting visitors and seeing that only the deserving ones are admitted to the inner sanctum, and attending to correspondence both by taking dictation and by replying independently to routine letters. The ability to handle confidential matters with discretion, to assume a certain amount of personal responsibility, to fit one self into the temperament and idiosyncrasies of the employer, to obey orders, and to improve constantly in the work at hand are the principal qualifications which must be fulfilled.

The postion of office manager is another which may be held with success by the efficient woman. Here a knowledge of stenography is important, but there are added responsibilities in the form of charge over other employees, contacts with outsiders, and charge of confidential correspondence which cannot be entrusted to the ordinary stenographer, according to Miss Jackson.

Financial work involves knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting rather than stenography. The employe must be apt in the methods and application of many different systems, must know thoroughly the meaning of figures, and must like the work. The free-lance accountant has been much in demand of late by small concerns who wish to work out new systems of accounting in an effort to avoid a repetition of recent financial difficulties.

Miss Jackson stressed particularly the value of liking the work one is doing, of conforming self to the temperament of the employer, and of maintaining an inconspicuous appearance in business hours through the wearing of tailored, simple clothes.

SCIENTIFIC WORK AND NURSING

"You cannot go into any line of science unless you can read French and German," stated Miss Florence Jackson in the vocational discussion dealing with Scientific work and Nursing. She enumerated several qualities necessary for success in scientific research, chief of which are intelligence of a high order, sustained intellectual curiosity, and perseverance.

In the field of Chemistry Miss Jackson brought out the fact that women are in competition with a great many men. Work involving physical danger or hardship is practically closed to women. Experience other than that gained from a college major in Chemistry is usually required in research work. There are, however, some positions in United States Civil Service for which those majoring in Chemistry at Wellesley might be eligible.

The Bureau of Standards, a part of the Department of Agriculture, offers openings for those interested in Physics. A person with a background of Physics and Mathematics may secure a position with an Electric or Telephone Company.

The scientific field in which most women are employed at present is that of Bacteriology. Opportunities for the Bacteriologist are found primarily in food industries.

Graduate work is considered necessary for those desiring to enter fields of Psychology or Astronomy.

An interesting phase of Botannical work is seed analysis. Most states and seed companies employ persons to test seeds.

In regard to nursing, Miss Jackson spoke of the advisability of a college education as well as nurse's training. At present there are many more nurses than positions, but one who is sincerely interested in that line should not be persuaded to give it up on that account.

LANGUAGES

Lecturing on the use of languages as a vocation in other fields than teaching, Miss Florence Jackson spoke in Room 236 at 4:00 on Tuesday afternoon.

The possibility of obtaining employment in interpreting, translating, or teaching English to foreigners has been greatly decreased during the past ten or fifteen years, the lecturer believed. Other positions open to students of language are those offered by the government, including the American Foreign Service, the American Government Service, and government interpreting for the courts. A few positions are also available in the journalistic world, and as governess, though foreign born women are usually given the preference here.

Those connected with foreign trade, international relations, and some sorts of librarian work will find a knowledge of language a distinct advantage, Miss Jackson said. A pamphlet, *Vocational Opportunities for Language Students*, lists forty-two occupations in which such a study would be an asset.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

Work with Children was the topic of a lecture given by Miss Florence Jackson at the T. Z. E. house at 4:40 Tuesday afternoon.

Defining a child as one from the time of birth until the age of fourteen or fifteen, Miss Jackson explained that positions available to students interested in this field were many and varied.

First is the problem of shelter for orphans and others unfortunate enough to need the patronage of an institution. Dieticians are necessary to regulate the food at many schools, summer camps, and other organizations. In designing the clothing for children is an opportunity often overlooked, Miss Jackson thinks.

"The problem of education of the child is, perhaps, the most important one for those entering the field to consider," the lecturer continued. This work falls in two classes, the physical side and the mental. The physical part is taken care of by playground work, and summer play school. The mental division includes work in nursery schools, kindergartens, and elementary schools. Besides the actual teaching work, there are positions offered as visiting teacher and councillor in many schools.

Psychologists can find a place for themselves in the work of studying children who are in any way not normal, mentally, morally, or socially, Miss Jackson said. Research work in this field is done by the Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C.

Children's librarian work and musuem work are in need of capable assistants, the lecturer believed. There is also a place for those interested in social service work which is offered by many organizations run by the state or by individuals, in probate work for the juvenile courts, and in compiling material for the Junior Employment Service.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Following her series of talks, the following bibliographies are suggested by Miss Jackson for those who wish to follow the discussions farther. Books to which reference is made in the following lists are:

Adams—*Women Professional Workers.*
Bernays—*An Outline of Careers.*
Crawford and Clement—*The Choice of an Occupation.* 1932 edition.
Hatcher—*Occupations for Women.*
Leuck—*Fields of Work for Women.* 1929 edition.
Oglesby—*Business Opportunities for Women.*
Training for the Professions.
Women in the Modern World. May, 1929. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.*

These books may be found in the reading room of the Personnel Bureau, 242, Green Hall.

Insurance
Adams—pg. 266-272.
Bernays—pg. 177-191.
Crawford and Clement—pg. 450-465.
Hatcher——pg. 165-170.
Leuck—pg. 71-72.
Information about actuarial work may be obtained from
The American Institute of Actuaries, Chicago, Ill., 720 N. Michigan Ave.,
The Actuarial Society of America, 256 Broadway, New York City.
For Research Work see the Publications of Dr. Dublin's Department of the Metropolitan Life and those of Miss Marion Bills of the Aetna.

Advertising
Adams—pg. 301-306.
Bernays—pg. 23-35.
Crawford and Clement—pg. 410-417.
Hatcher—pg. 129-135.
Leuck—pg. 186-191.
Oglesby—pg. 61-75.
Rogers—*Journalistic Vocations*, pg. 155-196.
Stanford University. *Committee on Vocational Guidance.* 1923 ed. pg. 43-44.
Printers' Ink, 185 Madison Ave., New York City, is an advertising journal.
The Boston Advertising Club has headquarters at the Statler.

Office Work
Adams—Chapter XIII.
Galloway, Lee—*Office Management.*
Gilbert, Eleanor — *The Ambitious Woman in Business.*
Hatcher—pg. 181-213.
Leuck—pg. 51-57.
Spencer, Ellen. *The Efficient Secretary.*
Stanford University—pg. 68-72.
The Annals—pg. 180-187.
Trends in Occupations. So. Women's Ed. Alliance—pg. 9 & 10.
Study the catalogues of Vocational Schools and Colleges to see what is taught.

Scientific Work
Adams—Chapter XVII.
Crawford and Clement—*The Field of Science.* Also pg. 122-127; 101-115.
Hatcher—Chapter X.
Jobs for the College Graduate in Science. Menoe. This lists a number of privately endowed Research Institutions in the United States.
Leuck—pg. 219-237.
National Research Council. Series of Pamphlets.
Trends in Occupations. Dentistry, Health Education, Medicine, Nursing.
American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, has a series of pamphlets.
League for Nursing Education, 370 7th Ave., New York City.
Get list of Scientific Organizations from Bull. no. I. Institute of Women's Professional Relations.

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Books by V. Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson are much in demand. Have you a copy of **The Land, All Passion Spent, Family History, Public Faces?**

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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

PERRY wishes to inform his dear readers that this year those inimitable sources of amusement to the college—Stories On Freshmen—did not cease, as they should have, after the first turbulent month of the year. Ah no! The vacation transfer of freshman houses from the vill to Freeman and Norumbega made necessary another period of incubation. So-o-o-o the Pressman brings you this story: while wandering about the campus the other night Perry noticed a group of people sitting on the stones at the bottom of the Hill, below Freeman. Before he had a chance to offer them his assistance they all jumped up as though inspired and dashed up the hill. Following closely at their heels, Perry was able to learn their predicament. They were three freshmen, who, after a hard day of finding their way around Boston, had lost themselves entirely, on the Wellesley Campus, looking for Freeman, their new home.

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MOVING is in the air; perhaps it is contagious. Clinton's Vil Junior was paying a visit to her protegeés last week, and was shocked beyond measure to find, upon sauntering up to the house, a laconic notice on the door: "Clinton has moved to Crofton." Note to inquiring friends—the homely reason for the move was a burst boiler.

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EVEN housemeetings sometimes have their humorous side, Perry has observed. The house president of Munger was scolding the house recently, for various things, among them waste of electricity. It seems that the cleaning closets have their light switches outside in the hall, with little red indicator buttons that glow when the inside light is on. "It's lots of fun," she remarked, "to go along snapping off the closet lights, but think of the wasted electricity!" "Please," came a voice from the back of the room, "would you mind looking inside before you turn out the lights? I've been left in the dark several times!"

• • •

PERRY was never unusually clever at bridge, even in the good old days when it took a poker face to win the bid. True, he did manage to conceal many a smirk behind his bristling beard, but regardless of this ambush fate always seemed to favor his opponents. Nevertheless, bridge is considered a social necessity and manfully Perry set out to master it. He learned counts and honor tricks and demands and all the complications of bidding. He learned the old score and when that became passé, he adopted the new score. He became, in fact, a veritable whiz. Imagine his surprise then, when, after playing six rubbers, his fair partner gleefully cried, "This is so much fun! I just love bridge, but I haven't played since last summer. Everyone at our house plays contract."

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PERRY has decided that even college professors are blessed with a sense of humor. One august pedagogue started his first class after the vacation with the Curve of Forgetting, while another one began with the Resurrection.

• • •

AND still the colds rage. Nose colds, chest colds, eye colds. Throat coughs, deep coughs, hic-coughs. Sniffles, sneezes, tears. It is not an uncommon sight to find some would-be erudite deep in the poetry of Shelley or Chaucer, a box of Kleenex at her side. Nor is it unusual for a prof's most vital point to be lost in a chorus of gutteral coughs. Even the faculty have in part become afflicted, several members having lost their voices. Disastrous as these colds appear to be, Perry sees signs in the near future of an even more wretched epidemic—that of cold feet.

• • •

PHILO Vance has come to Wellesley in a very strange disguise, in Perry's opinion; he has been summoned to solve *The Mystery at X* tomorrow night at the A. K. X. house. The dastardly plot is being staged by the Mathematics Club at 7:30 when the members will present a play by that name written by Miss Marion Stark of the Department of Mathematics.

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FOR a long time Perry has wondered whether "the older girls" learn of the activities of their alma mater at any time except reunions, and he is relieved to discover that alumnae in the vicinity of New York, at least, will have an opportunity at the Annual Wellesley Luncheon, held Saturday, February 4, at the Pennsylvania Hotel Grill, to hear all the latest tales of campus. Dean Coolidge, the guest of honor, will speak of affairs in Wellesley in 1933, while Dr. Connie Guion, '06, and Mary L. Townsend, '05, will discuss *Life Since Wellesley*. Ruth Stephens, who was President of Barnswallows in 1930, will tell of Barn.

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A virile voice, amplified one hundredfold, last Monday proclaimed to the campus the visiting officials, press agents, and mechanics from gilded Hollywood, city of fantastic imagination and million dollar creation. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's traveling studio, reputed to have cost $160,000, inspired awe in the hearts of many would-be celluloid Thespians and brought fond thoughts of the glamor of Kleig lights. But not all Wellesley was impressed adequately by the marvels of modern film and sound projection. Perhaps the ensuing mid-years are responsible for the following incident. During the midst of the festivities, while hundreds of girls and townspeople were enjoying the music and the interesting explanation of the mechanism of talking motion pictures, an harrassed student from the Quad hastened to the parking space in front of Alumnae Hall and complained that she could not concentrate on study for her psych. exam because of the noise made by the loud speakers. The officials looked askance and became convinced that Wellesley was not the place to look for light hearted heroines with thoughts of love.

Perry the Pressman

"I'm working and Smoking overtime—hence a *Milder Cigarette*

"WHEN I work hard, I usually smoke more; and when I smoke more, I usually work harder—and that's why I want a cigarette that's milder."

We use in Chesterfield Cigarettes mild, ripe Domestic and Turkish tobaccos which have been aged and re-aged.

These good tobaccos in Chesterfield are used in the right proportions—that's a very important matter.

These good tobaccos in Chesterfield are blended and cross-blended—welded together; that, too, helps to make a milder cigarette with better taste.

THEY'RE MILDER—THEY TASTE BETTER

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1933

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Princeton Progresses

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The trustees of Princeton announced last week, a reduction in the number of credits for admission to the university from fifteen to twelve units. The new plan is intended to put on the secondary school the responsibility for the educational program of the student, making it necessary for the school to give the student not only the required credits for admission to college but also thorough ground work, in the fullest sense, for further study. It will not mean a lowering of standards at Princeton, according to the trustees, for the twelve units will be considered as a bare minimum upon which the preparatory school may base the program of the Princetonian-to-be, and each school will be expected to have trained him in other fields, according to his individual needs. The trustees hope by this change to make the progress from school into college less of a sharp break than it is now, so that the new college student will not feel that in entering college he is beginning an entirely new type of work. They would give him an opportunity to develop in college along the lines of the program begun in secondary school, believing that the exceptional student will profit by this to the extent of being allowed to do advanced work early in his college career.

The plan has been adopted to keep pace with the advances in secondary education that have taken place in the past ten years or so. It is obviously an effort to give the secondary school and the secondary school student the greatest amount of leeway possible. Normally each credit represents one year of study and the average secondary school boy carries four subjects for four years, limited to a rather rigid program. Under this new system the average student should be able to pass off the requirements in the equivalent of three years which would allow ample time for supplementary courses, for branching out into new fields or concentrating in one selected field. It is, on paper, a splendid idea, providing as it does for recognition of individual achievement.

We question the efficacy of the plan, however. The better secondary schools will, we imagine, jump at the chance to broaden their curricula. They have the facilities and their faculties presumably have the ability to swing such a venture. But the poorer and less advanced preparatory schools, many of the public high schools, who do send students to Princeton, will be at a disadvantage. Then there is the question of the student. Will the average schoolboy take kindly to these measures that will place so much responsibility on him at such an early age? And will he be able to appreciate the new system? And lastly, it will mean that the boy will be obliged to decide, while he is rather young, to go to Princeton. It might almost involve segregation within a school of all students headed for Princeton.

But, throwing aside all objections, we welcome the plan, looking forward hopefully to its success, for we believe that it has every possibility.

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Walks

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The beauties of the Wellesley campus form a never-failing and perhaps overworked subject of conversation. None of us, however, can cease to enjoy their reality, though repeated reference may become boring. It is, moreover, with deep appreciation that we watch the growth of the College in buildings which, while providing every convenience to satisfy our academic and social needs, are at the same time planned with their architectural beauty definitely in mind.

A great deal of thought and expense has gone into the enhancement of the grounds and setting off of the buildings. One thing, however, seems to have been forgotten of late in the mass of details that go into the composition of the college beautiful. If it is important to consider the shape and arrangement of trees and shrubs in relation to the buildings near them and the space they occupy, why should like factors not be taken into consideration in laying out the walks about the campus? Two years ago protesting voices were raised against spoiling the symmetry of the east court of the Administration Building by a walk which makes a short cut diagonally across the lawn from the rampart stairway to the central door. We had thought that the manisfestation of public opinion at that time would call attention to the problem of paths. The same thing was done, however, in a corner of the chapel lawn. The cement walk there seems hardly necessary in view of the fact that the distance around the corner is so short, and that, after all, there are other ways to get from the Library to the Music Building.

The walk up to the terrace at Munger is a blatant example of sacrificing everything to convenience of construction and economy. If it must have the incline of a ramp or a trunk chute, it might at least break the line by the irregularity of flagstones like those used in the court of the new hall. Paths in general, and this one in emphatic particular, are our grievance. It may not be the front yard of the campus, but that seems like an inadequate excuse for the perpetration of such ugliness. It is a pathetic anticlimax to the rhododendrons in front of the Library and the carefully landscaped surroundings of Founders' Parking Space.

—:—

Sunday Quiet

Can it be defined? That elusive quality in a dormitory—quietness—is indefinable, but perhaps we can describe it. It certainly does not mean going about on tip toe, nor does it mean tramping down the hall and shrieking an invitation to play bridge to someone at the other end of the corridor. Somewhere between the two, (and preferably nearer the former) we must locate "Sunday quiet." Not for its own sake do we extoll it, but for the sake of those who would study or sleep on Sunday. Few of us have such powers of concentration that we can ignore a burst of laughter from our neighbors or a blaring radio. The menace of warnings and social pro, and even a polite request to be quiet, often fails to move the hardened hearts (or ears) of the noisemakers. We have a strong suspicion that thoughtlessness alone is at the bottom of the trouble, for each of us is at one time or another extremely annoyed by another's noise. A little more consciousness of our actions, and a readier response to requests to be quiet will solve the problem and sooth many a ruffled temper.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—:—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 11 A. M. on Monday.

PURL ON

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:—

Are you knitting for unemployment? Don't let your enthusiasm wane just because you think you have a lot to do in the next few weeks. Knitting is a good "filler-in" and is an excellent way to relax from those books for a while. If you have finished a sweater, why not start another? More yarn is here, and when you see the light spring colors you won't be able to resist them. Let's not forget about unemployment. Get busy on a sweater! Yarn will be sold every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings from 8:40 through 11:40 in room 130, Founders.

Knitting Committee

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BARN LIBRARY

—:—

To the *Wellesley College News*:—

Barnswallows wishes to take this opportunity of reminding the college at large of the library which the Alumnae of the college instituted for Barnswallows when they built Alumnae Hall. The purpose of the gift was primarily to provide an adequate library to help in the work of the organization. In fulfilling this purpose the Alumnae have given a pleasant and comfortable room in which over two hundred of the best books on the stage and theatre are gathered together. In 1931, it was decided to open the library to the college, whereupon Miss Kathleen Elliott for the Alumnae, and Miss Virginia Thayer, President of Barnswallows, for the students, signed an agreement concerning the care and use of this room. In this agreement it was stipulated that *no book be taken from the library without special permission.* This permission may be obtained from the president of the organization, or from the vice-president, who is librarian ex officio. The room is open at all times. We urge you to enjoy it with us.

Marian Johnson
Vice-President of the Barnswallows Association

—:—

SHIVERING SHOWERS

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

Not long ago a classmate of mine made a protest over the lack of towels for showers after winter gym. I would like to extend it to the showers themselves.

Why do we take them? They are not long enough for a real bath. If they were, it would do little good, for we are not allowed soap. We waste both time and energy undressing and dressing, marching in and out, and all that is accomplished is that we get damp enough for sniffles from the air outside. Then when all is over we march home and repeat the process to get properly clean and rested for dinner.

To say that we need showers at Mary Hemenway after gym cannot be true when we find them so ineffectual that a second at home is necessary To say that a chilly blast at the end is insurance against a cold is also rather doubtful, for who takes the full Spartan measure?

Why can't the matter be voluntary? Then those who really want a shower may take it themselves. The rest can surely be trusted to live up to certain soap and water standards. And how much easier ye goode olde ordeal of gym would be!

1935

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PHILOSOPHER TALKS ON JESUS OF TODAY

—:—

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

—:—

world, even though He is recognized more readily at some times than at others.

On the other hand, the problems confronting Jesus were not the problems of today, and therefore Jesus' teachings seem to many unauthoritative and inapplicable to modern life. Dr. Hocking agreed that the code of conduct in the New Testament is unfinished, but he pointed out that what is there is the essence or nucleus of truth for all men at all times, and that with Jesus' underlying principles of renunciation, inwardness, and love for God and man as a basis, we must ourselves find the answer to our problems. "We must recognize the fact that much of Jesus' teaching was symbolic and over-emphasized for the purpose of driving home the truth in people's minds, and for that reason, we must avoid a too-literal interpretation of His words," he declared.

Dr. Hocking stressed the fact that Jesus had found the simple, unifying truth behind all moral law. He reduced complicated legal phrases and situations to simplicity, laying emphasis on the evil disposition that prompts an evil deed, rather than on the deed itself. Jesus' statement of the Golden Rule is not unique; the same idea is found in Confucius, Plato, and several other thinkers before Him. Jesus, however, went ahead of Confucius and Plato in His application of the law of love to everyday life.

The problem of evil in the world, Dr. Hocking declared, compels us to look at religion straight and discern its meaning. Jesus so directed His life that He drew opposition and evil toward Himself. In this way He made His own issue with evil, and with principles unwavering, achieved victory through death. "We must face evil with the same unwavering principles. We must perform an inward renunciation before we can conform to the standards of the Sermon on the Mount," according to Professor Hocking.

SOPHOMORE THOUGHTS

—:—

Leaders of the
Hebrew race—
Maybe if she'd
Led her Ace—
Sons of Noah
Shem and Ham—
Oh, that we'd bid a
Little slam!
The children of
Is-ra-el—
His car is really
Simply swell!
Were led by
Moses—
How straight his
Nose is!
All the way
From Egypt far—
Wish I had a
Hershey bar.
Next the prophets
With their books—
Golly, how I
Like his looks!
Micah—
Could he like her?
Hosea—
Oh, deah!
Isaiah—
Oh yeah?
This Bible quiz!
Gee whiz—
Abimelech—
What the heck!

—:—

LAMENT FOR TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

—:—

It always makes me want to scream,
At night when I've been out to dinner
To hear that WE had had *good* ice cream
(I'm *not* trying to get thinner).
It really makes me very cross
To *always* miss the chocolate sauce!

—:—

POST-VACATION PESSIMISM

—:—

Adonais has a pair of skis,
But there isn't any snow,
And all his Resolutions
Were broken weeks ago.
He's sleepy and he's sneezy,
And he doesn't want to work,
But just to take it easy
And show others how to shirk.
But when the worst is over
And the first semester's up,
The college will discover
A sadder, wiser pup.

—:—

(With profound apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling)

Notes on classes known of old—
Clues to the page so scrawled and lined—
Beneath whose mystery we hold
Dominion over quiz and grind—
Oh scribbled notes, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
Professors and our books depart—
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
A quaking and a contrite heart.
Oh scribbled notes, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, let we forget!

Far-called, our knowledge fades away—
In brain, on forehead grows the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Ninevah and Tyre.
Examiner, ah, spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of exam, we loose
Wild pens that have not thee in awe—
Such boasting as the morons use,
And lesser breeds without thy law—
Oh scribbled notes, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

For hopeful heart that puts her trust
In bluffing phrase and dim reply,
Praying her answer may cast dust
Into the watchful reader's eye,
For frantic word, for past wild-oats,
Thy mercy on thine author, notes!

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Pardon My English*
OPERA HOUSE—George White's *Melody*
MAJESTIC—*The Sign of the Cross*
PLYMOUTH—*There's Always Juliet*
SHUBERT—*Counsellor-At-Law*
HOLLIS—*Whirlpool**
*Beginning Monday

CAMPUS CRITIC

DOROTHY SANDS

—:—

The third and last program in the series of dramatic interpretations under the auspices of the Speech Department was presented in Alumnae Hall on Monday evening, January 16. Miss Dorothy Sands entertained an enthusiastic audience with an historical review which included interpretations of various types of dramatic heroine from the artificial creature of the late 17th century to the heroine of modern realistic drama.

Miss Sands is singularly suited to this type of art because of her ability to change mood rapidly. Add to this her thorough understanding of each role portrayed, her wealth of background, and her histrionic talents, and you have a dramatic performance interesting, entertaining, and unusually edifying.

Styles in acting, Miss Sands pointed out, depend upon three things: surrounding physical conditions, the type of play in which the part appears, and the quality of the audience. Miss Sands briefly outlined the first and third of these points, and her program illustrated the second.

Modern English drama began to develop at the end of the 17th century when women first appeared on the stage. It was the period of restoration in the theater when two types of play predominated—the comedy of manners and the heroic tragedy. As illustration of the first of these, Miss Sands portrayed Miliamant, the elegantly artificial heroine of William Congreve's *The Way of the World*. Miss Sands then changed to the tragic figure, Almahid, in John Dryden's lengthy and involved *Conquest of Granada*. Both these parts showed not only the artist but also the student. Infinite study and research on the part of the actress were necessary to present accurately these stilted roles, so amusing in their heavy comedy or overbearing seriousness because they are so foreign to our tastes today.

Miss Sands pointed out briefly the changes and development in the English theater during the early 18th century, when comedy sank to the depths and tragedy was elevated to the highest realms of sorrow and disaster. The artist further displayed her versatility by closing the first half of the program with a famous song of Eliza Vestris, *Buy a Broom*. Her voice was pleasing if not strong.

In quick succession Miss Sands interpreted the Victorian and sentimental Nellie in *The Silver King* by Henry Arthur Jones, a scene from Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, which marked the birth of the modern realistic theater, and Shaw's heroine Candida. Miss Sands was equally at ease as a melodramtic heroine and as a modern girl choosing between two lovers.

Her full dramatic talents, however, were best evident in the interpretation of Anna Christie, one of Eugene O'Nelli's well-known heroines. In the manner of Pauline Lord, Miss Sands forcibly brought out the moving realism of this character.

In addition to this varied and difficult program Miss Sands gave an accurate and amusing imitation of Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking scene as it might be interpreted by Haldee Wright, Ethel Barrymore, and Mae West. For an encore she gave the same scene as Nazimova might present it, complete with despairing gestures and convincing shrieks.

In each character she portrayed Miss Sands identifies herself with the part. The audience was impressed not only with the artist's particular talent and personality, but also with the years of work necessary to make such a program a real success.

M. K. B., '34

CAMPUS CRIER

—:—

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

Fund will be held at Alumnae Saturday night from 8:30 until 12:30.

* * *

President William M. Hudson, of Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois, and father of Harriet Hudson, '33, will be the preacher at chapel Sunday morning and will speak at all-college vespers at T. Z. E. at 7:30.

* * *

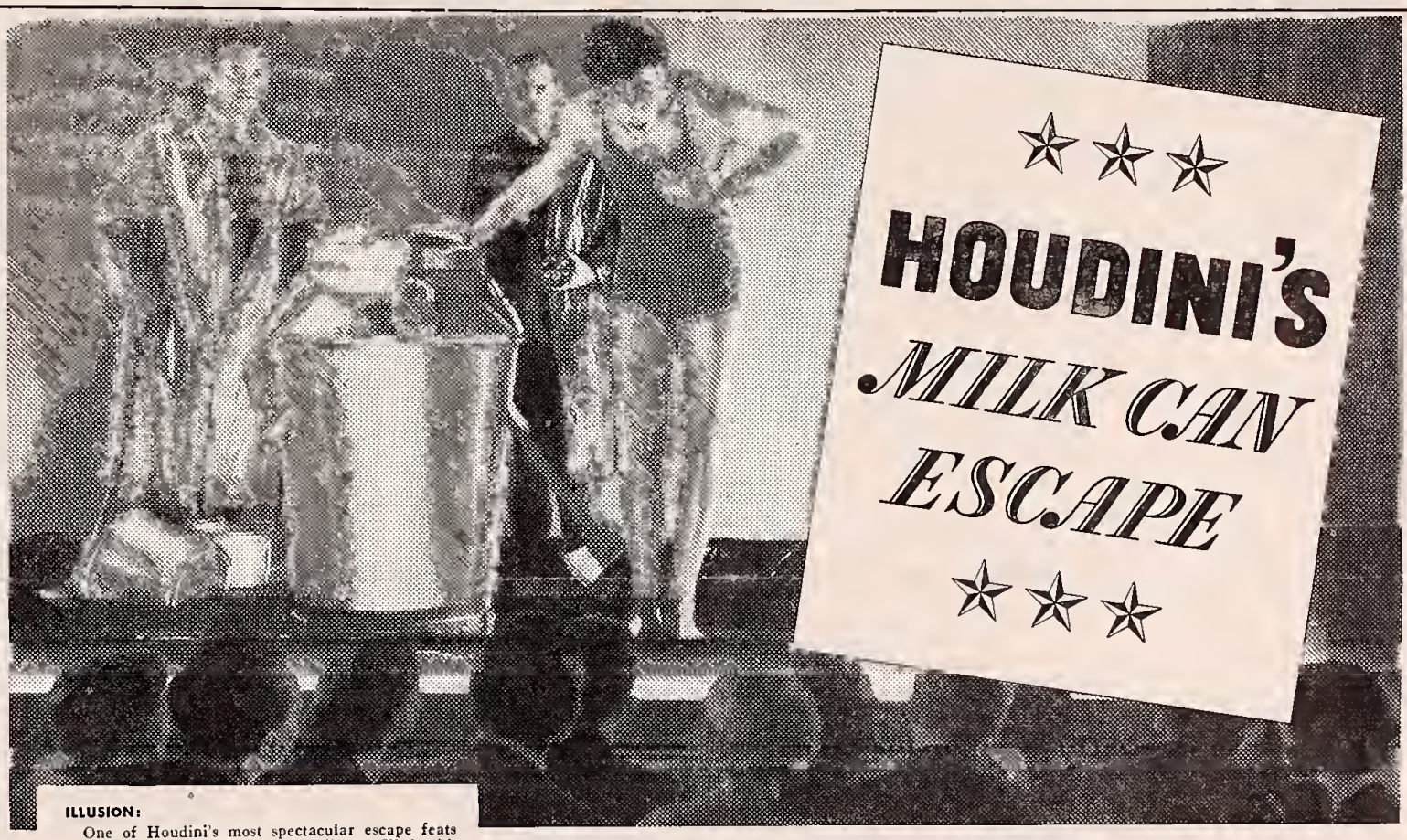
The Honorable V. Sackville-West will lecture on *The Writing of Novels*—on Monday, at 8:00 P. M., in Billings Hall.

* * *

At 4:40 on Tuesday at T. Z. E., Mrs. Helen Baxter Perrin, Wellesley, '23, will speak on *Architecture as a Profession* and Miss Rachel Raymond, Wellesley, '16, will speak on *Interior Decoration*. Tea will be served at 4:15.

* * *

The members of the class in Latin Comedy will present, in English, Plautus' *Mostellaria* or *The Haunted House* in the Alumnae Hall ballroom at 8:00 Tuesday evening.



ILLUSION:
One of Houdini's most spectacular escape feats was performed with a huge milk can filled with water. He invited persons of the audience to bring padlocks and lock him into the can. He got into the can, the lid was put on and fastened with several padlocks. A screen was placed in front of the can. Assistants stood by with stop watches and fire axes to save him from drowning after a certain time. About a minute later, the screen was removed, Houdini was seen panting and dripping ... the padlocks remaining intact!

EXPLANATION:
The usual method of escaping from a milk can is as follows: The lid of the can is apparently securely padlocked to the lower portion, but actually the metal band to which the staples are attached is the top of a short inner lining. The performer, after being locked into the can, pushes the lid upward with his head and the short inner lining is forced out of place, permitting his escape. The screen is then removed.

It's fun to be Fooled ...it's more fun to Know

What exciting magic there is in cigarette advertising!

Let's look at one of its greatest *illusions* ...that cigarettes can be mysteriously given superior "FLAVOR."

THE EXPLANATION: Just three factors control the flavor of a cigarette. The addition of artificial flavoring...the blending of various tobaccos...and the *quality* of the tobaccos themselves. Quality is the most important. Artificial flavoring can never wholly disguise the poor flavor of cheap tobaccos. The blending of several cheap, raw tobaccos cannot improve the flavor of any of them. A fine cigarette is a cigarette blended from costly, ripe tobaccos.

It is a fact, well known by leaf tobacco experts, that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

This is why the Camel flavor has never been rivaled . . . why Camels have given more pleasure to more people than any other cigarette ever made.

In *more costly tobaccos* lies the secret of Camels' delicate "bouquet"...of their rich, cool flavor—of their non-irritating mildness.

It's the tobacco that counts.

All the natural goodness of Camel's tobacco is kept *fresh* and rich for you by the air-tight, *welded* Humidor Pack. Don't remove it. Its *moisture-proof* cellophane also protects your Camels from dust and germs. Put a pack in your pocket today.

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— NO TRICKS ..JUST COSTLIER TOBACCOS

IN A MATCHLESS BLEND

CAMELS

EXAMINE CONDITION OF MODERN COLLEGE

—-:-—

The Eighth Annual Congress of the National Student Federation of America was held December 28-31, 1932 at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, under the auspices of Tulane University and Sophie Newcomb College. More than 100 universities and colleges in the United States were represented by the 182 delegates present. Wellesley's delegate was Elinor Best.

The convention opened with a luncheon, at which the delegates were addressed briefly by the Presidents of Tulane and Sophie Newcomb and by a representative of the Mayor of the city, all of whom welcomed the delegates to New Orleans. Following the luncheon, Mr. Francis Nemeck, president of the N. S. F. A. for 1932, called the plenary session to order. This meeting was addressed by Mr. Edward Murrow, former president and honorary director of the Federation.

Mr. Murrow summarized the history and aims of the National Student Federation of America since its inception a few years ago at Princeton University. This organization is a federation of many of the universities and colleges in the United States who have joined forces "to achieve a spirit of cooperation among the students of the United States to give consideration to questions affecting students' interests; to develop an intelligent student opinion on questions of national and international importance; to foster understandings among the students of the world in the furtherance of an enduring peace; to work toward these ends independently of any political party or religious creed." The N. S. F. A. looks for support in the colleges to the student governments and to the college newspapers so that most of the delegates to the convention represented one of these two branches of college life.

Mr. Murrow told of the bi-weekly National Radio Broadcasts of talks by prominent men of the time, these being sponsored by the N. S. F. A. Under the auspices of the organization international debates were carried on last year, two American teams being sent abroad, while three foreign teams debated with teams from various colleges in the United States. In addition to this means of exchanging national points of view, the Federation sponsors a system of travel in Europe whereby American students are conducted through the countries by students of the nations concerned, so that instead of viewing the points of interest here and there in the sketchy, unsatisfactory way of the tourist, the American students see the national life of a given country as it really is. Besides these means of achieving its purpose, the N. S. F. A. looks to its annual congress to consider student problems in the United States and those problems which affect student .

The second day of the convention opened with discussion groups on the Honor System and International Relations. Resolutions were drawn up in these groups and were then presented to the convention assembled in plenary session. The problems of Student Government in large and in small colleges and in women's colleges were also threshed out in discussion groups. At the general session, Mr. De Soto, a representative of the Hispanic American Students Confederation, read a letter from his organization to the N. S. F. A., bearing greetings to the students of the United States and assurance of willingness to coöperate with them.

The following day, spent at Sophie Newcomb College, was devoted to a discussion of publications and athletics. On the final day, the problems of endowed, state-supported, and tax-supported schools were separately considered in discussion groups, and the plenary session considered the program of the N. S. F. A. for 1933 and elected officers for the coming year. Of special interest to the eastern women's colleges is the fact that Elizabeth Read, President of the Students' Association of Vassar College, was elected Vice-President of the N. S. F. A. for 1933. The business of the congress finished, the meeting adjourned, and the delegates prepared for an exciting New Year's Eve party which concluded an interesting and successful convention.

STUDENTS DISCUSS MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

—-:-—

A Parley on Marriage, attended by representatives from many of the New England colleges, was held on December 8 and 9 at Wesleyan University. Wellesley was represented by one delegate.

Each spring the Wesleyan College Body decides by vote the subject of the parley to be held the next fall. This year the subject chosen was Marriage. The sincere and serious purpose of this meeting can best be expressed by quoting the Foreword which appeared upon the program leaflet: "Economic upheaval inevitably has its repercussion on social institutions. The age of the marriage custom does not alone insure its sanctity. In years such as these it is especially fitting that we reexamine our social structure, recognizing that circumstance has created new and serious problems. It is with a high sense of the obligation resting with every college man to be intelligent on the subject of marriage that the undergraduate body of Wesleyan University offers its ninth annual parley."

The parley opened on Thursday evening with an address on the *Feminine Side of Marriage* given by Mrs. Gladys H. Groves, an experienced speaker and writer on social problems and marital adjustments. Mrs. Grove discussed the considerations and responsibilities a woman must meet in order to have a successful marriage. *The Masculine Side of Marriage* was then presented by Mr. Erdman Harris, a young professor at Union Theological Seminary. Professor Harris, citing the facts of a research carried on by the psychiatrist, Gilbert V. Hamilton, upon 100 married men and 100 married women, answered the questions: (1) What factors in the experience of college undergraduates lead to a successful marriage? (2) What does a man want in the woman he marries? (3) What is necessary to make a go of marriage?

The Friday morning session began with an address upon *The Church and Modern Marriage Problems* by Father John M. Cooper of Catholic University. At the close of his talk, Father Cooper answered questions from the floor. Dr. William B. Terhune, consulting psychiatrist at Vassar and student of problems arising from marital non-adjustments, then conducted a round table discussion on *Mental Aspects in Marital Life.*

The afternoon session was addressed by Rev. Roy B. Chamberlin, Chapel Director at Dartmouth College, on the subject *Youth Prepares for Marriage.* Following Mr. Chamberlin, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, Chairman of the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control gave *The Case for Birth Control.* The parley was closed by Dr. Clarence G. Campbell, president of the Eugenics Research Association, who spoke on *The Modern Approach to Marriage.* Throughout the conference was preserved an atmosphere of frankness and of sincere desire to face squarely all the problems of marriage so that the delegates left with a broadened outlook and a feeling that the hours at the parley had been well spent.

MOVIES WILL SHOW MOLIERE'S COMEDY

—-:-—

On Thursday, January 26, at 4:15 P. M., the Community Playhouse at Wellesley Hills will give a French talking film, *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac,* based on Molière's comedy. Special busses will leave the parking space below Founders Hall at 4 P. M., and will stop in the square.

The picture, first shown in this country at Harvard where it was presented eight times in the past week, is now going the rounds of the colleges.

No effort has been spared to make the setting as authentic as possible, and the furniture, carriages and accessories were taken from the various museums. The music is by Lulli. The film is said to be the most elaborate and expensive that ever left a French studio. *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac* was first played before Louis XIV at Chambord, with Mollère and his wife in the leading roles.

FILM TRUCK SHOWS SOUND PROJECTION

—-:-—

Several score of disappointed girls trooped away from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer truck Monday afternoon without having been given tickets to California to under-study Norma Shearer. Advertising free screen and voice tests given daily, the cavalcade arrived, led by a contingent of Auburns containing a goodly number of publicity agents, and burst into the quiet campus with a blare of amplified jazz from its equipment car, drawn by a little red locomotive.

Long lines sprang up at both doors of the equipment car. But the truth was soon out. There would be no free screen or voice tests for the ordinary bystander. There were such things, but there was enough string attached to them to have pulled the whole parade, locomotive and all. Wellesley glumly acknowledged Hollywood's lack of foresight and loss of potential talent.

The curious persisted, however, and won a glimpse of the interior, which was fully equipped with apparatus for projecting sound pictures. The guard exhibited some film, showing the sound track running along beside the photographed strip, and explained how this track caused variations in the light from a constant source, which was in turn transformed into sound vibrations by the photo-electric tube, and amplified into audible speech or music. The truck carried beneath it three tons of batteries, which furnished enough power to run equipment which was as good as any in an ordinary moving picture theater. The rear of the truck could be transformed into a screen, so that the projector could be used at night.

ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF COLLEGE SURVEY

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The college girl has been released by the depression, concludes Eunice Fuller Barnard in an article in the current *Scribner's* "from the patterns in which we had insisted on thinking of her, and is being given a chance to create one of her own." The main trends of this new pattern Mrs. Barnard takes up in *College Girl: 1932-1933.*

Last year a survey was made of six of the seven colleges to determine something of the effect of the depression on the students. Questionnaires came back from 744 juniors and seniors and indicated that the effect was varied rather than single. Eighty-nine percent expect to be self-supporting after leaving college, but most of them had the same purpose when they came to college. Only six percent were influenced by the depression in deciding to be self-supporting. Many expected to marry immediately and go on earning.

The questionnaire showed that Dr. Crawford's estimate last year that one third of the college women earn while they are still in college was conservative. The coöperative houses are both more crowded and more popular and many colleges are building more of them. Scholarship needs are correspondingly greater, to help self-supporting students.

The survey showed an increased degree of thought about the leading movements of our time and a tendency to take practical rather than "cultural" subjects. Economics is becoming the leading major. Interest is growing in social work as a vocation. Students are changing their standards of living as the result of a theory about life.

Some students reported that their economies had shown largely in curtailment of social activities. Others said frankly that they saw no reason for cutting down on this side of their life. One girl said that she felt that she needed social life and that she economized elsewhere. Others worked to earn enough money to carry them along on their accustomed number of week-ends.

Yet, it is not the girl who has changed so much as it is the general view of her, which has become more accurate and true, less in accord with a popular myth than directed toward the typical college girl of this year.

LECTURES ON LIFE OF SACKVILLE-WEST

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

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great love of life is expressed in her wide travels. *Passenger in Teheran* is a travel book and her other books mirror her experiences. Her literary tastes range from Theocritus to Joyce and she has a special interest in English history. "I am not well read except in spots," she says, but her allusions show thorough reading in music, painting, history and all languages.

In 1913 she married the Honorable Harold Nicolson. While her husband was serving with the British forces—he was decorated for distinguished service—she ran a farm near Knole. Since the war he has been distinguished, serving on the delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, in the foreign office and in the Embassy at Berlin. Since 1929 he has been literary Editor of the *London Daily Express.*

V. Sackville-West is an artist, Miss Alexander said, with a technique of her own. She writes with the insight of a poet. Imagination and curiosity, she has to a great degree. She sees in all situations the underlying beauty. Her characterization is deft and her settings rich and varied. She writes equally well of nature, events and people. Her vocabulary is "jewelled and felicitous." Someone has said that she understands the "stinging impact of words." Perhaps her chief excellence is her ability to create atmosphere and to sustain her mood throughout an entire novel.

She looks at life with a philosophy that is entirely modern and at her characters with a wisdom that is tinged by a sense of humor. "Her wit is rarely cruel and sometimes kindly." Never cynical, she occasionally assumes the ironic air. In real life, she has a live sense of humour in all situations.

Victoria Sackville-West stands, Miss Alexander concluded, the interpreter of a civilization changing from the Edwardian to the Georgian. It is not irrelevant to imagine a chronicle of New York and London civilization giving away "to some more distant civilization whose name we do not know."

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ALUMNAE NOTES

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DEATH

'89 Elinor M. Sherwin, who was a member of the staff in the office of the Dean of Residence for many years.

ENGAGEMENT

'32 Julia Isabelle Bown to Robert Hood Barth, Michigan, '30.

COLLEGE NOTES

—-:-—

MARRIAGE

Ex-'33 Olive Warden to Jean Schwenninger of Nancy, France, on January 7, in Manchester, N. H.

ENGAGEMENT

'33 Marcia F. Heald to Robert Moorhead Perry, Princeton, '32.

PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON FRENCH ARTIST

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

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eyes and noses. Later on in life, she attended the Academy of Beaux Arts, then transferred herself to the studio of Schnegg, and presently continued work in her own studio in conformity with her own ideas. Her work has been much exhibited both in France and the United States.

From out of a rich fund of impressions, Mlle. Poupelet created works of balance, full animation, well-concerted contours, with exquisitely just placing of each accent. With her meticulous handicraft and close observation, these qualities combine to render her one of France's great sculptors. Her recent death is a matter of much regret to the world of art.

Some of the slides with which Mlle. Mespoulet punctuated her lecture were: *Woman At Her Toilet, Woman Awaiting a Wave, Bronze Head, Bronze Walking Cow* and many others.

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Bibliofile

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Money in Elections. By Louise Overacker. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1932, pp. XI, 476. $4.00).

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This is a timely, significant and arresting book. It deals with a problem which is regarded with increasing concern by politicians, political scientists, and the public generally. The recent revelations respecting the financing of the senatorial primary campaigns of William S. Vare of Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois have directed the attention of every thoughtful citizen to the questionable, if not sinister, relationship of money to politics. Miss Overacker has examined the problem scientifically from many angles. Why is money needed in elections? How much is raised and how is it raised? Who are the contributors and by what motives are they actuated? Is there bribery? How closely does the amount of money expended correlate with the number of votes received? To what extent are the corrupt practices acts enforced? How do American methods of financing elections compare with those abroad? These are some of the searching questions raised and answered in a book which every voter should peruse and ponder.

In recent presidential campaigns the two major parties have filled their war chests from the contributions of a very few wealthy individuals. In the campaign of 1928, for example, bankers and brokers were the heaviest contributors to both parties. More than 28% of all that the Republicans received and 25% of all that the Democrats received in amounts larger than $5,000 came from this source. Manufacturers were next in importance, but contributed more generously to the Republicans than to the Democrats. "These two groups together," says Miss Overacker, "contributed more than half of what the Republicans received from large contributors and 41.4% of what the Democrats received." Other significant contributors were the mining and oil interests, the railroads and public utilities, the great retail stores (such as Liggett's, Kresge's, etc.) and newspaper and magazine publishers. "Schwab steel, Eastman kodaks, Wrigley chewing gum, and Liquid Veneer" sought to curry favor with either the elephant or the donkey by means of contributions. Numerous instances are cited where large business interests played safe by financing both parties.

The fundamental point at issue is whether the present relationship between the moneyed interests and political parties in our country constitutes a menace to democracy. Miss Overacker believes that unless we assume what seems unlikely, namely, that the rank and file not only approve but acquiesce in the domination of the party by wealth, "the present method of financing political campaigns threatens popular control of the party and eventually of the government." What should be done about it? One of the many merits of the present volume lies in the fact that it is constructive as well as destructive. Having laid bare with dispassionate hand the evils of the present system, the author offers a carefully considered programme of control. Taking issue with some other political scientists, she does not advocate placing a limit upon the amount of campaign funds. Such a course involves many practical difficulties. Moreover, she contends that the evil does not lie so much in the amount of money spent as in the way it is spent. She advocates publicity in respect of contributions, but demands that such publicity should be given not merely after election but before election. Since under the present system, "big money" (in the phrase of Will Rogers) "only goes to the party which supports big money," she argues in favor of state aid to candidates and parties. This would enable a party whose program was repugnant to the dominant economic interests to get its case before the public. She urges the prohibition of certain abuses such as the payment of election day workers, which has been a covert means of much bribery. She holds that the scope of the corrupt practices acts should be enlarged to include the primary. Lastly, she advocates improved administrative machinery for the enforcement of the election laws.

Such a bald resumé does scant justice to Miss Overacker's masterly grasp of her subject, to her power of keen analysis, and to her enviable skill in marshalling facts and figures. The charts and tables in her book enable the reader to comprehend a problem at a glance, while the quips and cartoons borrowed from the press bring out the humor which is as inseparable from politics as money.

Edward E. Curtis.

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Invitation to the Waltz, by Rosamond Lehman. Holt.

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Invitation to the Waltz is undeniably a good novel. Although the major part of the book centers around a single evening in a girl's life, there is real depth. The plot is slight, yet the entire novel is well rounded, and moves swiftly and surely.

Olivia wakes up on her seventeenth birthday thinking of the Spencer dance, a week away. Having lived all her life in a small English village, she has had very little social experience, this being, in fact, her first dance. All her thoughts are centered around the prospect. She is given the material for her first evening dress, and decides to spend her birthday money on an ornament for it. That very afternoon she takes the material to the dressmaker.

Disaster follows disaster. She forfeits her silvery ornament for misplaced and ungratefully received charity. The glorious flame-colored material is completely ruined by the village dressmaker. The escort their mother finally obtains for the two girls from among the sons of her former scholmates turns out to be an uninteresting-looking young man, moderately interested in anything, enthusiastic over nothing, and intent upon entering holy orders.

The dance is a large and important affair and Olivia meets some very interesting people, but only to realize her own shortcomings, her tremendous ignorance. She also meets some very unusual and unpleasant people, and supplements her education in a good many ways. She is, fortunately, much more interested in other people than her own affairs, and really manages to enjoy herself.

The next day, she herself realizes that she is changed. She has finished with childhood and is entering upon womanhood. A sense of a wonderful new world, of her own individuality, grows upon her. She has "grown up" over night.

The book has lost a good deal of well-deserved popularity through the immoderate praise of critics. It is a story of an English girl of 1920; yet reviewers have hailed it as equally applicable to any modern American girl. Olivia is not a modern American girl; on the contrary, she is very English and very much of the 1920 period. The average American has been brought up in freedom, and has acquired her social education in gradual degrees, beginning with the cradle. She cannot understand Olivia's ignorance and inexperience because she has no parallel in her own experience. By exercising her powers of reasoning, she is able to realize that, had she been brought up as Olivia was, she undoubtedly would have thought and acted as Olivia did. She finds it interesting as a novel, but does not recognize it as a description of herself. It is emphatically not a portrait of a modern American girl, not intended to be, and certainly should not be read as such.

As the story of Olivia, *Invitation to the Waltz* is excellent. The novel is written with the light, sure touch the theme requires. The various minor threads of narrative weave in and out, skilfully managing to explain Olivia. The characters are real and intensely interesting, and the whole is pervaded by a delightfully English atmosphere. An understanding reader will surely rank it high among modern novels.

M. M., '35

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PROFESSOR DEFINES LYTTON COMMISSION

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

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sion near the Chinese barracks at Mukden. The Japanese claim that the Chinese blew out three feet of track on their railroad, and that they were acting in self defense when they attacked the fort. The Chinese say that the explosion was a signal for a Japanese attack. The Chinese officials, fearing trouble, had ordered the leaders of the army to do nothing to provoke an attack, and on that evening, the Chinese were armed only with dummy guns. Moreover, a train which passed over the track shortly after the explosion, arrived safely and on time, and the passengers reported that they felt no jolt where the track had supposedly been blown out.

The Japanese claim that the Manchukuo Government was created by "the voluntary act of thirty million people." But in spite of the fact that some of the officials are Chinese, it is supported by the Japanese army, ruled by Japanese officials, and regarded by most Manchurians as a Japanese Government. The Commission believes that Japan not only started the trouble, but also is responsible for the Manchukuo Government, that the people in Manchuria are oppressed, and that the maintenance of the present Government is not in accord with existing international treaties.

In its report the Commission stressed the need for coöperation between China and Japan, and suggested an autonomous regime in Manchuria, with both countries assigned certain responsibilities, and with foreign advisers to maintain justice.

It is felt that while Japan is at present unwilling to accept the suggestion of the Commission as a basis for arbitration, the force of world opinion as expressed by the League, added to the financial stress which will result from the continuation of her present policy, will soon force her to yield.

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JAPANESE INCREASE ARMY AGAINST CHINA

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 2)

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In Ireland, the coming election has brought to the fore a number of basic problems. William T. Cosgrave, former President, in speaking to a large crowd in Dublin, urged the acceptance of the treaty with Great Britain as "the only road along which the unity or Ireland may be sought." Opposition to the speech was emphasized by the efforts of organized crowds of interrupters, whose attempts to break up the meeting were thwarted by the police. Praise for the police tactics, declared the ablest ever used to deal with a difficult election crowd, was general.

• • •

The formation of a commission of seventeen members to investigate the present economic crisis was announced Sunday, January 15, by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. Particular attention will be paid to methods of production and exchange, and recommendations for corrective action will be made. The aim of the commission will be an interpretation of the data and information now available to scholars, and not the collection of new materials, Dr. Butler said. "This commission will consider the whole question of the effect of recent technological advance, particularly as manifested in mass production and its effect upon economic processes and social welfare."

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CALENDAR

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Thursday, January 19: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Margaret Atwood, '33, will lead.

4:00 P. M. Faculty Assembly Room. Academic Council.

*8:30 P. M. Alumnae Hall. The Casadesus Society of Ancient Instruments. The third Concert in the Wellesley Concert Fund Series.

Friday, January 20: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mrs. Ewing will lead.

*4:40 P. M. Art Lecture Room. Mr. William Alexander Campbell of the Art Department will lecture on "The First Season of Excavations at Antioch-on-the-Orontes."

7:30 P. M. Alpha Kappa Chi House. Meeting of Mathematics Club. "The Mystery of X," a mathematical play by Miss Stark.

7:30 P. M. Tau Zeta Epsilon House. Meeting of Alliance Francaise. The faculty members of the French Departmnt will present "Le Malade Imaginaire."

Saturday, January 21: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Coolidge will lead.

8:30 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Supper-Dance. (Informal Dancing Committee).

Sunday, January 22: *11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, President William M. Hudson, Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill.

7:30 P. M. Tau Zeta Epsilon House. All College Vespers. Dr. William M. Hudson will speak. (Christian Association).

Monday, January 23: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

8:00 P. M. Billings Hall. The Honorable V. Sackville-West will lecture on "The Writing of Novels." Tickets, $1, on sale in Room 30, Green Hall, 2:30-4:45 P. M., January 19 and 20, or may be ordered by mail from Miss Dorothy K. Clark, Green Hall. Open to members of the College only.

Tuesday, January 24: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Wood will lead.

*4:40 P. M. Tau Zeta Epsilon House. Mrs. Helen Baxter Perrin, Wellesley, '23, will speak on "Architecture as a Profession" and Miss Rachel Raymond, Wellesley, '15, will speak on "Interior Decoration." Tea served at 4:15. (Committee on Vocational Information).

8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Ball Room. Members of the Class in Latin Comedy will present, in English, Plautus' MOSTELLARIA or THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

Wednesday, January 25: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Moses will lead.

*8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Professor G. W. Pierce of Harvard—a "Demonstration of Some High Frequency Sound Phenomena." The possibility of transmitting music and speech on inaudible sound waves. (Department of Physics).

NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Dante Exhibition; books and manuscripts from the Plimpton Collection. North Hall.

First Editions of William Blake. South Hall.

*WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of Water Colors by Signorina Clotilde Girardet of Rome.

*Thursday, January 26, at 4:15 P. M. The Community Playhouse at Wellesley Hills will give a French talking film, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac," based on Moliere's comedy. Admission 40 cents. Special buses will leave the parking space below Founders Hall at 4 P. M. and will stop in the Square. 10 cents fare.

*Open to the Public.

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LETTER DESCRIBES BENEFIT OF FUND

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The rush of vacation activities and the holiday gift-giving are over now, and the thank-you letters have been sent. To the Service Fund has come a letter from Natick which tells of a far different kind of activity, and expresses the intense gratefulness with which the gift of four hundred dollars from Wellesley College was received.

70 Park Ave.,
Natick, Mass.,
December 29, 1932.

Dear Miss Treudley:—

Your most generous check received and the committee thank you sincerely. I can assure you that we appreciate the confidence placed in us and will do our utmost to use every cent to relieve need. These have been very busy weeks for us as calls for milk, food and fuel have been numerous. We were able to place 150 men at work in the Town departments and schools, enabling them to have cash according to the size of family from six dollars to eighteen for use at Christmas. We also made up forty-five boxes with either turkey or chicken, groceries, vegetables and fruit and sent them to many homes where there was sickness, old age or no breadwinner. Thanking your group for their kindness and wishing for you all a Happy New Year, I remain for the

Unemployment Relief Committee,
Myra F. Fitz-Gerald,
Investigator.

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SOCIETIES PRESENT PROGRAM MEETINGS

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The six Wellesley societies held program meetings on Saturday evening, January 14.

Agora, which is studying as its year's program the education of workers, devoted the evening to a study of the Bryn Mawr Summer School. Dean Coolidge, who was present in the year of its opening some twelve years ago, spoke of the first summer. Dr. Harrison Harley, professor of psychology at Simmons College, who taught for six years at the Bryn Mawr Summer School, talked about the methods of teaching now in use there.

Miss Hobgood of the Reading and Speaking Department read *Iphigenia In Tauris* by Euripides at the Alpha Kappa Chi meeting.

Papers dealing with Shakespeare's outlook on life as interpreted by his tragedies were read by Martha Doty and Linda Houston. Later, members of Shakespeare dramatized two scenes from the *Tempest*.

Tau Zeta Epsilon portrayed with living models five murals, the first three from the Congressional Library and the last two from the Boston Public Library. They are: *Melpommene* by Edward Simmons, modeled by Mary Elizabeth Anderson and criticized by Frances Townsend; *Lyric Poetry* by H. O. Walker, modeled by Anne Fitzwilliams and criticized by Betty Ludlum; the *Manuscript* by John White Alexander, modeled by Marian Johnson and criticized by Eleanor Wilcox; the *Oath of Knighthood* by Edwin Abbey, modeled by Alice Baker and criticized by Lee Maddox, and *Isaiah* by John S. Sargent, modeled by Betty Ludlum and criticized by Elinor Best.

Phi Sigma had an Irish program. Margaret Knowles read a folk story by James Stephens, and Katherine Brown read a folk tale from an anthology by Yeats. As the last part of the program Evangeline Davey read a paper, written by Virginia Stevenson, on *Modern Irish Drama*.

Zeta Alpha was another society that produced a play as a part of its study. *The Cradle Song*, a comedy in two acts by Gregorio and Maria Martinez Serra, was given by the following cast: *Sister Joanna of the Cross*, Ann Steinbrecher; *Teresa*, Edith Levy; *The Prioress*, Marjorie Foster; *The Vicaress*, Arece Lambert; *The Mistress of Novices*, Mary Maier; *Sister Marcella*, Lucille Flaccus; *Sister Sagario*, Mary Valdina; *Sister Tornera*, Ruth Stevenson; *The Doctor*, Marie Kass; *Antonio*, Barbara Smith; *The Poet*, Janice MacKenzie.

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LECTURER DEFENDS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

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Sunday evening, January 15th, a lecture on Christian Science was delivered in Alumnae Hall by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, in Boston, Mass. Mr. Dunn said:

"It is surprising that many puerile and baseless statements advanced against Christian Science a generation ago still persist in this era of enlightenment. Hostile critics still charge that Christian Scientists read another "Bible" by Mrs. Eddy; these critics charge flippantly that Christian Science teaches that there is no evil in the world; that Christian Scientists do not accept Christ Jesus as their Saviour; that they spurn all thought of sanitation, or surgery, etc. etc.

"To answer the foregoing categorically, let it be repeated that the only Bible read by Christian Scientists is the standard so-called 'King James Version' of the Scriptures accepted by all Protestant denominations, or other translations thereof; that Christian Scientists certainly recognize the fact that, due to ignorance of God, and His good creation, there is a widespread argument of evil, sickness, and discord in the world which must be grappled with and overcome, that possibly, more than millions of their Christian brothers, they accept unreservedly the great Founder of Christianity as their Saviour, Way-shower, and Exemplar; and that a Christian Scientist would be among the first citizen to insist on righteous sanitation and on cleanliness both of body and mind.

GRADUATE ASSISTS EXCAVATING STAFF

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Gladys Baker, '32, who this year has been a graduate student and an assistant in the art department at Wellesley, is sailing on January 22 for Greece where she will be a member of the staff engaged in excavating the Athenian Agora. Miss Baker, under the direction of Dr. Theodore Leslie Shear, professor of art at Princeton University, will assist in cataloging and classifying the finds of the expedition. After her training there she will work on the coins found two years ago in the theater at Corinth by William Alexander Campbell, professor of art at Wellesley. Later Miss Baker, in collaboration with Professor Campbell, will publish material on the coins.

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BLAMES SITUATION ON SURPLUS CROPS

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(*Continued From Page* 1, Col. 1)

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that production will decrease. Our agriculture is very dependent upon foreign markets. Financial disorder in foreign countries has reduced the amount of our grain sold in them and, too, Europe is beginning to find other sources of these products. Unemployment has cut down domestic demand.

Many remedies have been suggested and some tried out. The Federal Farm Board was created but its plans for price stabilization failed; however, it wants to keep working with coöperatives. The Allotment Plan has been offered as a means of changing the situation, and some people believe that cheap money would alter conditions. "It remains to be seen, though, what can be done for the farmer," Miss Donnan concluded.

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LIBRARY DISPLAYS EDITIONS OF DANTE

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The three greatest names in Italian literature are Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio. While Petrarch foreshadowed the Renaissance and Boccaccio introduced it, Dante, the greatest poet and the greatest soul of the three, though bound by the limitations of his time and expressing his thought in its terms, thought so profoundly through the perennial problems of sin, suffering and expiation and pictured them with so vivid and creative an imagination that his *Divine Comedy* still remains the greatest poetic achievement not only of Italian but of European literature. He was a very learned man and gave himself with such ardor to his studies that at one time his sight was affected. Everyone knows the story of his love for Beatrice and of her death, the story told so beautifully in his first work, *Vita Nuova*, at the end of which he promises to "tell of her that which was never told of another," a promise amply fulfilled in the *Divine Comedy*. The songs of his love for Beatrice were misunderstood by his contemporaries and he determined to write as many treatises as there were songs, explaining them allegorically and applying the whole of his learning —the entire wisdom of his time—to the moral life. He called this work the *Convito* or *Banquet*, as furnishing the "food of angels," i. e., wisdom. It was never completed, only three treatises instead of fourteen having been written. Before Dante the Italian language had been considered unworthy of such high matter; Latin was used for all serious writing. But Dante determined to write his commentary in Italian though he found it necessary to adduce many subtle arguments to excuse its use. However, he later wrote a treatise "On the Common Speech," *De Vulgari Eloquentia*, in Latin setting forth his dream of the creation of an Italian language which should be universal among cultivated men.

The Plimpton Collection has first editions of the *Vita Nuova* (which strangely enough remained in manuscript until 1576), the *Convito*, 1490, and of the Italian translation of *De Vulgari Eloquentia* 1529, all of which are now on exhibition. Several manuscripts of the *Divine Comedy* and of its commentaries are shown including one shown in an earlier exhibition which was written by a prisoner in the Castle at Verona who finished his work at eight o'clock in the evening of the fifth of April, 1419. There is also a beautiful little manuscript of the *Canzoniere* or collection of lyrics and a 15th century manuscript of Boccaccio's *Life of Dante*. Early editions of the *Divine Comedy*, some with interesting illustrations, fill one of the exhibition cases, the earliest being that of 1477.

E. D. R.

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COLLEGES CONVENE FOR MODEL LEAGUE

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

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membership of which is confined to experts, without limits to the numbers from each nation. The Disarmament Committee meeting takes place at the same time, with the same membership regulation, as does the Conciliation Committee of American neutrals, its members limited to five from each member state. The meeting of the entire Council follows the next day, and after that numerous Plenary Sessions.

The members of the Advisory Council of the League will meet at Wellesley on February 14, to discuss and complete plans for the assembly.

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N. S. F. A. NOTES

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Priceless manuscripts of George Washington have been found in Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University. They were in a box which had been left unopened since the death of Miss Mary Lee, daughter of General Lee. Among the papers were the last of the undiscovered accounts of General Washington.—*Duke Collegian.*

* * *

It seems funny that in these times a scholarship which pays over six hundred dollars should go begging for someone to use it. But such is the case up at Yale, and no one has held it since 1919; in fact no one has even applied for it. The catch is that the applicant must be christened Leavenworth.—*Swarthmore Phoenix.*

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